ग्रेड के कोयले के भंडारों की नई परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर विकसित किया जाना, वाशरी परियोजना की कार्यान्वयन गति को तेज करना, कोयला खनन संयंत्रों को चालू करने में तेजी लाना तथा सी०एच०पी० सहित सभी भावी परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान करना ।

(ग) आठवीं योजना के लक्ष्यों को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है । कोल इंडिया लि० और सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि० के संबंध में 1992-93 के लिए कोयले का उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्रमशः 210.00 मिलियन टन और 23.40 मिलियन टन है। इसी वर्ष के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा कोककर कोयले (धुले और सीधे फीड दोनों) के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य 11.04 मिलियन टन रखा गया है। वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान उच्च ग्रेड वाले कोयले के उत्पादन का प्रक्षेपण 96 मिलियन टन किया गया है।

Leasing out of second Channel of Doordarshan

*80. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had set up an Interdepartmental committee during last year about the leasing out of second channel of Doordarshan working in four metropolitan cities;

(b) whether the committee has submitted its report, if so, what are its main recommendations;

(c) what action Government have taken on each of them;

(d) whether Government propose to allow the licensed entry to form itself into a public limited company; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof and by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (e) Government had set up an interdepartmental Committee on introduction of competition in the Electronic Media and one of the recommendations related to leasing out of the Metro Channel of Doordarshan. The report of the Committee is under active consideration.

Decline in installed capacity of DAE

360. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has failed to step-up the capacity of its coped version of Canadian Atomic Power Reactor model;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the installed capacity of 235 MW has been scaled down to 220 MW each;

(c) if so, what are the short comings and the reasons for the atomic power reactor not being able to work upto the capacity; and

(d) the steps being taken to overcome their deficiencies short comings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No Sir. The original designs of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) have been scaled up by entirely indigenous effort, to enable setting up of 500 MWe capacity PHWR units.

(b) Yes, Sir. The 235 MWe series reactors already built have been rerated to 220 MWe.

(c) and (d) The Canadian designers had anticipated that it should be possible to extract more power from Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) type reactors (rated originally at 220 MWe) by having higher primary coolant flow and flux flattening in the core. Based on this the reactors beyond RAPS were rated at 235 MWe. Operating experience, however, has shown that

the additional anticipated power cannot be extracted, except marginally, under very favourable operating conditions. The rated output of the 235 MWe units is, therefore, assessed presnetly at 220 MWe. The capability of the present reactor core is not expected to increase beyond 220 MWe on a sustained basis.

Production of Heavy Water in the country

361. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of heavy water produced by each of the heavy water plants in the country during the last 3 years with year-wise figures;

(b) the cost of the production of 1 tonne of havy water in each of these plants during the same period with year-wise figures;

(c) the installed capacity of each of these plants and the extent of capacity utilisation of each of these plants during the last three years with year-wise figures;

(d) whether it is a fact that the production figures at the end of the last financial year reveal that with only 273 tonnes of heavy water produced during the year, the Department of Atomic Energy was just over two-thirds short of its target, as reported in the 'Timest of India, dated 2th March, 1992 under the newsitem titled "Heavy Water production sluggish"; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) Production of heavy water in the country is commensurate with the inputs and operating parameters. The performance of fertilizer plant linked heavy water plants is dependent upon the sustained quality of designated inputs from the fertilizer plants. The production of heavy water is adequate to meet the requirements of the present nuclear power programme. All plants except the Heavy Water Plant at Talcher have achieved satisfactory levels of production. Heavy Water being a stratebic material it is not in the national interest to reveal any more details.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Cost of construction of nitrogen based fertiliser

362. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of construction of Nitrogen based Fertiliser factory and the costs of production of Ammonia with different feed stocks; alongwith the details;

(b) the Foreign Exchange requirement in the total cost;

(c) whether there is any scope for coal based fertilizer with modern technology in the coalbelt reducing the import bill; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) The capital cost of the nitrogenous fertilizer projects (including foreign exchange component) based on different feedstocks, of comparable vintage and capacity, together with cost of production per tonne of ammonia, is given in the statement attached (*See* below)

(c) The technology available for production of ammonia which is an intermediate for production of nitrogenous fertilizer, based on coal has not been found to be reliable and cost effective.